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MACCORD MASON PLLC 300 N. GREENE STREET, SUITE 1600 P. O. BOX 2974 GREENSBORO, NC 27402			WANG, JIN CHENG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/676,445

Applicant(s)

FRANKLIN ET AL.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/13/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 2672

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed on 4/13/2004 has been entered. Claims 1, 25-33 have been amended.

Claim 23 has been canceled. Claim 1-22, 24-33 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10, 14-22, 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laverty et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 (hereinafter Laverty) in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 (hereinafter Chase).

3. Claim 1:

(1) Laverty teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3-4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Art Unit: 2672

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black (CMYK) color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64); and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (members of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

Art Unit: 2672

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to

Art Unit: 2672

view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public.

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting.

Art Unit: 2672

However, Laverty reference further discloses compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of compressing precedes modifying. However, Laverty further discloses compressing precedes modifying (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi (e.g., column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 6:

Art Unit: 2672

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file (e.g., figure 39; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 6 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format (e.g., figure 39; column 2, lines 45-60; column 12, lines 30-40; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Art Unit: 2672

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 14:

The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 7, lines 33-45).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data

Art Unit: 2672

file (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

Claim 16:

The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat. However, Lavery further discloses the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat (e.g., column 2, lines 45-60; column 3, lines 5-26).

Claim 17:

The claim 17 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 17 except additional claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml. However, Lavery further discloses claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml,

Art Unit: 2672

cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 19:

The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-40).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 22:

Art Unit: 2672

The claim 22 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program (e.g., column 40, lines 35-67).

4. Claim 25:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Art Unit: 2672

Compressing the bitmap graphics file by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Modifying the bitmapped graphics file (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

Art Unit: 2672

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, and user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user

Art Unit: 2672

facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

5. Claim 26:

(1) Lavery teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Art Unit: 2672

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page template (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

Art Unit: 2672

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Art Unit: 2672

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

6. Claim 27:

Art Unit: 2672

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating a plurality of electronic catalog web pages from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), wherein the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to a printed catalog publication rendered from the vector graphics data file (e.g., column 7, lines 33-45) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting each of a plurality of pages of a printed publication rendered from the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying each of the plurality of the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting each of the plurality of the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16); and

Linking the plurality of web pages such that the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to the layout and content of the printed publication (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer."

Art Unit: 2672

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include... page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view and link the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of linking the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

Art Unit: 2672

operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

7. Claim 28:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a vector graphics data file, wherein the vector graphics data file includes data capable of being converted to a press plate to create a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the vector graphics data file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

Art Unit: 2672

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

Art Unit: 2672

8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

8. Claim 29:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a composite file comprised of a vector graphics data file and an image file, wherein the composite file is capable of being converted to a press plate for a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the composite file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Art Unit: 2672

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

Art Unit: 2672

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to *selectively* print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs or page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

Art Unit: 2672

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

9. Claim 30:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Art Unit: 2672

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct errors in the text that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format;

- Examiner Notes:
- Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28).

and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

Art Unit: 2672

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web

Art Unit: 2672

pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

10. Claim 31:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of communication comprising: displaying on an electronic catalog web browser a web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 13-16):

Art Unit: 2672

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

Art Unit: 2672

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a

Art Unit: 2672

computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

11. Claim 32:

(1) Lavery has taught an article of manufacture (figures 3, 4, 39, 40A and 40B) comprising:

Art Unit: 2672

A terminal connected to a network and including a video display terminal (figures 39, 40A and 40B; column 46, lines 30-67; column 47, lines 1-33), the video display terminal displaying a displayed electronic catalog web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract, column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (column 11, lines 59-65, and column 23, lines 28-33);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public

Art Unit: 2672

to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

Art Unit: 2672

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

Art Unit: 2672

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

12. Claim 33:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., column 3, lines 1-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 8, lines 19-43); and

Inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Art Unit: 2672

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file” (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 12, Chase teaches “end user facility 300 approves proofs or makes necessary corrections to the page layout file.”

In column 14, Chase teaches, “the end users personnel that create the QuarkXpress documents can access the low resolution image for creating Quark documents from a low access time storage media while permitting the no-so-time-critical platemaking process to access the

Art Unit: 2672

high resolution equivalence of those low resolution graphic files from a high access time storage device.

In column 15-16, Chase teaches editing catalogs as page layout files wherein the page layout file is created by a page layout application program template document such as PageMaker or QuarkXpress. Therefore, Chase teaches step a) and c).

In column 17, Chase teaches that a graphic artist laying out the catalog, brochure or other advertising material can easily search for and retrieve a list of graphics or textual files describing a single product to permit easy examination of and selection between for insertion into catalogs, brochures or other advertising material; deleting, viewing, and editing files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130. Therefore, Chase teaches step b).

In summary, because Chase teaches a)-c), Chase also teaches d).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's error correction routines into Lavery's prepress workflow error checking routine because Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for *correcting text errors*. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the *product set up module* including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to

Art Unit: 2672

be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textual information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28). Therefore, the claim limitation suggests an obvious modification of Lavery's method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided revised and edited the catalogs or page layout files using different page layout application program such as a PageMaker or QuarkXpress from the user's end facility through the Internet (Chase column 15-20).

13. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavery et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of King et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,956,737.

(1) Lavery/Chase et al. has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; column 11, lines 4-15) comprising the step of converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (by Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

(2) However, it is not clear whether Lavery/Chase teaches implicitly on tagging the modified bitmap graphics data file as an inline image or an external image and the inline image being a link to a higher resolution version of an image that is substantially the same as the inline image.

(3) King et al. has taught a method of fitting electronic content elements to a medium and automatically performing document layout in which content can be encapsulated either as a link to an external object (external image), or as an embedding and built-in content encapsulations represent both free-standing objects, such as text files, and nested sub-objects, such as the sections and paragraphs of text files (column 14, lines 25-31 of King).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the King's teaching into the raster image processing of Lavery/Chase's prepress workflow because this would support the separated representation of content, media, and design (see for example column 14, lines 15-21 of King).

In column 8, lines 9-20, Lavery suggests that a single electronic file format provides the ability to tag certain elements to indicate whether they should be included in the preview layout such as the internet layout and that the software programs that read and process the information check these tags to determine the exact content required at that stage.

Moreover, both references have addressed the same subject matter of how components can be rendered to a particular media such as the Internet.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would allow media objects to be advantageously combined with media object encapsulations that represent both free-standing objects such as printed documents, and nested sub-objects such

Art Unit: 2672

as the individual page regions associated with components of printed documents (column 14, lines 32-54 of King).

Remarks

14. Applicant's arguments, filed 09/20/2003, paper number 13, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.
15. Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended claim 1 and similar claims that:
(A) "The Lavery patent has its primary focus on preparing printed materials using CMYK printers of large volumes. Preparing the color separation files and the like is done electronically and can be shown to the customer who is commissioning the print job to verify his acceptance before the large volume paper printing job is completed. While that customer commissioning the print job may be viewing information over the Internet; that is a private connection is not one made available to the public. Lavery is strictly focused on the process of preparing large volumes of printed materials on CMYK printers. "

In response to the arguments in (A), the Examiner asserts that Lavery teaches viewing information over the Internet from the customers' locations and therefore viewing information are available to the general public including a plurality of customers. The Internet connection at the vendor's location is available to the general public including the customers.

For example, Lavery suggests Internet side be used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or

Art Unit: 2672

multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 21-22). Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view (Chase column 16-20).

In view of the rejection of the Claim 1 set forth in above, Lavery/Chase fulfills the claimed limitation of making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.

16. Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended claim 1 and similar claims that:
(B) "The Chase, et al. patent is similarly directed. See for example column 1, lines 9-12 in which the Chase system is said to relate 'generally to the field of publishing and printing, more particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method providing publishing and printing services via a communication network. Neither Chase, et al. or Lavery is focused on making catalog web pages available on the Internet, particularly in a fashion of providing fidelity to printed materials separately being produced for CMYK printing. Finally, neither Chase, et al. or Lavery has any disclosure or suggestion to make the images remotely available to the public on the Internet for viewing on a monitor and printing on RGB printers."

Art Unit: 2672

In response to the arguments in (B), the Examiner asserts that Chase teaches the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

Art Unit: 2672

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs or the page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

Conclusion

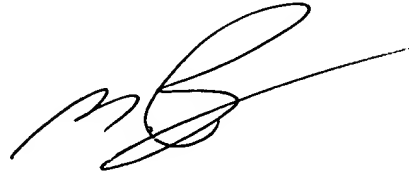
17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6606 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Art Unit: 2672

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 395-3900.

jcw
May 9, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'MR' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600